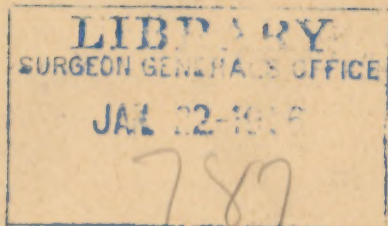




CONVERSE (C. E.)

# DYSENTERY.



February, 1898.

# PAPINE

THE ANODYNE.

---

**Formula.**—PAPINE is the Anodyne or pain-relieving principle of Opium, the narcotic and convulsive elements being eliminated. One fluid drachm is equal in Anodyne power to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of Morphine.

**Indications.**—The acute stage of all inflammatory diseases (Coryza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Enteritis, Dysentery, etc.), Neuralgia, Convulsions, Colic, After-Pains, Dysmenorrhœa, Headache, Asthma, Syphilitic and Rheumatic pain, and pain of any kind—a safe opiate for children. It has less tendency to cause Nausea, Vomiting, Constipation, etc., than any other preparation of Opium.

**Dose.**—For adults, one teaspoonful; for children under one year, 2 to 10 drops.

---

## PRICE

*Half Pound Bottle, \$1.00*

*Per doz., \$8.00*

---

# BATTLE & CO.

CHEMISTS' CORPORATION,

2001 Locust Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

LIBRARY  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

JAN 22-1916  
DYSENTERY.

By T. EDWARDS CONVERSE, M. D.,

Professor to the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology and Medical Jurisprudence,  
Hospital College of Medicine; Member of Staff of Gray-street Infirmary,  
Louisville, Ky.

DYSENTERY in a general way is a name applied to any inflammation of the large intestines, especially the lower portion, which inflammation, if left alone, or without the proper treatment, may become chronic or even endanger the life of the patient. There are several kinds, catarrhal, diphtheritic or membranous, amœbic, sporadic or even other divisions are made.

The catarrhal type is the one most commonly met with, and I will try to give a few points about this form.

The causes for this form seem to be due to eating green fruit, drinking contaminated water, and eating vegetables in an uncooked state, especially those of the tuber family. Polluted water is a great factor, and in one little epidemic I was able to trace seven cases to that cause.

A gang of twelve bridge builders were at work repairing a bridge over a little stream, and within a week after they commenced work seven of them were in the hospital, all having drunk freely of the water. The stream about two miles above the bridge ran through a barnyard, and a great deal of refuse matter was thrown in it. Again, the cause is ascribed to the *amœba coli* or dysenteriae, and cases usually due to this cause are found almost exclusively in the tropical or semi-tropical countries, and those cases due to this cause we only see after they are afflicted and come north before the disease is manifested.

The morbid anatomy shows a deep extensive ulceration of the large intestine, with enlarged solitary follicles. Sometimes gangrene of the membrane or open ulcers are found, all covered with a bloody mucous coat. The symptoms usually first manifested are a profuse watery diarrhœa, accompanied with but little pain. Soon these discharges contain considerable mucus and are streaked with blood, and with them crampy pains, sometimes high up in the abdomen and again low down in the pelvis, a great deal of straining, tormina and tenesmus. The tenes-

mus is very great, causing a constant desire to stool, so that the patient is tempted to sit on the closet a long time and strain, or frequently go back to make an unsuccessful attempt to evacuate the bowel. The evacuation is accompanied with a great deal of burning pain which lasts some time after they leave the closet, and the amount evacuated is very small. The attack is sometimes ushered in with a marked chill. The tongue is furred, moist at first but soon becomes dry. Very often nausea and vomiting is present. The fever is a constant symptom, may be very slight, or it may run up as high as 103 or 104 degrees, and the pulse is accelerated. The abdomen may be hard, flat, rigid or tender, and sometimes tympanitic. In the stools very often are found scybala. In latter stages the stools take on a greenish color, due to bile, and this increases the burning and itching.

The milder cases get well in a week or ten days, but often it runs on until it becomes chronic. The attack always leaves the patient weak and emaciated, and the diet has to be carefully regulated for some time before the usual health is restored.

The treatment is very varied, and unless persisted in the case will become chronic or cause death. The first thing to be done is to give a good, brisk purging, preferably sulphate of magnesium in half ounce doses with from ten to twenty minims of tincture of opium added, and this is repeated without the opium every hour until a large, copious, watery action is obtained. Tyson says that the opiate should be given after the salts have acted, but I find that it acts just as well when the opiate is given with the first dose of salts, and it makes it very much less painful to the patient. If there is still decided tenesmus and burning, I give opium in grain doses, or the extract of opium in one-fourth or one-half grain doses, but do not push it to narcosis, although I give it until relief is given. I have tried the ipecac treatment several times, but it has not been very successful in my hands. Tannic acid and subnitrate of bismuth may be combined with a little opium, and very often it has a good effect. A favorite prescription of mine is salol, two drachms, subnitrate of bismuth, two drachms, pulverized acacia, two and a half drachms, tincture of opium, two and a half

drachms, and water sufficient to make two ounces, and a teaspoonful of this every hour or two until relieved has acted in my hands as a perfect charm, and I rely upon this combination a great deal. Hope's camphor mixture, when made with nitrous acid, or Squibb's mixture, has given me satisfactory results. To treat the tenesmus is very hard, and to give relief from pain is very essential. If possible the bowel is evacuated in a bed-pan, and if they use the closet the patient is not allowed to sit on it after there has been an emptying of the bowel. If the bed-pan is used, there is not so much straining, and the tenesmus passes off quicker. I like in all forms of dysentery to wash the bowel out thoroughly and frequently enough to keep it clean. An enema of sulphate of quinine, one to two thousand, gives relief and leaves the bowel in a clean and comfortable condition. Chloral hydrate, one drachm to the quart of water, used as an injection, is both soothing and healing and will very often cause rest or sleep for three or four hours. Glycerine suppositories containing morphine are good local anodynes. One of the best things I have used to get a decided anodyne effect

is papine, made by Battle & Co., and a teaspoonful, repeated in an hour if necessary, has relieved the burning and the tenesmus entirely, and it seems to have a more pronounced effect as an anodyne upon the rectum than any preparation of opium I have handled. Small pieces of ice introduced into the rectum give decided comfort. I do not think internal treatment in dysentery is as efficient as is supposed, for large amounts of the medicine introduced into the stomach is dissolved and absorbed, and very little reaches the rectum. Local treatment I regard as the better of the two, as dysentery is a local inflammation. In the chronic forms, solution of drugs applied by an injection seems to be the rational treatment, and nitrate of silver, iodoform, alum, sulphate of zinc, are all good. Iodoform blown high up the rectum keeps it antiseptic.

The diet is very important, and all food should be of such a kind as will leave the smallest amount of residue. Peptonized milk and meat juices, and if the patient will take it, egg albumen, are all good. All food should be as condensed as possible, so as to keep the

stomach and intestines comparatively empty. Rice and barley water, thoroughly cooked, are good. Home-grown tomatoes that have ripened on the vine, with the skin removed, have been given patients by me, and they have been digested and left very little residue. If the patient demands water, small pieces of ice are allowed to melt in the mouth, for I believe the less water given the better it is for the patient. Perfect quiet and freedom from excitement are paramount in all cases.—*New Albany Medical Herald*, August, 1897.

I FIND PAPINE an anodyne without a parallel. I tried to have my druggist keep it in stock, but he said he failed to get it from his jobber. I would like to be able to obtain it, as it is the finest preparation of the kind I ever prescribed.

J. C. BUCHER, M. D.

Andrews, Indiana, January 8, 1898.

---

I gave PAPINE to one patient who was suffering excruciating pain from an attack of Chronic Rheumatism. It gave her more relief in less time and lasted longer than either opium, morphine or chloral. Nothing I gave was its equal.

I also gave it to a patient who was suffering with Cancer of the Breast, in which it gave better results than morphine, and it had the further advantage that it did not constipate the bowels.

W. J. ATKINSON, M. D.

Clarksburg, Mo., January 4, 1898.

I have used BROMIDIA and PAPINÈ extensively for the past five years, and find them indispensable in my practice. BROMIDIA acts like magic in all cases of nervous origin or nervous complication. PAPINÈ is far superior to any other preparation of opium, in every case where an opiate is needed. When used together they never fail to allay pain and produce sleep, without the deleterious after-effects of all other remedies of that class. I cannot speak too highly of their virtue.

CHAS. E. ROGERS, M. D.

Duncans, S. C., January 4, 1896.

I have for several years prescribed BROMIDIA as a hypnotic, and your PAPINÈ as an anodyne, with the most satisfactory results. Both of the above remedies have a permanent place in my medicine-case; showing, in my judgment at least, that in bedside practice they are indispensable.

C. P. BROWN, M. D.

Sping Lake, Mich., January 6, 1898.

I tried the PAPINË in a case of severe After-Pains, where other standard remedies had failed, and it acted like a charm.

J. C. MIDKIFF, M. D.

Ben Arnold, Texas, January 31, 1897.

The PAPINË I used in the Summer Diarrhœa of children and Dysentery:

R	PAPINË,	-	-	-	-	-	3i
	Bismuth Subnit.,	-	-	-	-	-	5ij
	Arom. Spts. Ammonia,	-	-	-	-	-	5i
	Aqua Menth.,	-	-	-	-	-	
	Syr. Simp.,	-	-	-	-	-	aa 3i

M. Sig.—Shake, and give a teaspoonful every one to three hours for child one year old. I found the vomiting and diarrhœa checked more promptly than when the tr. opii was used. I also found the PAPINË relieved the distressing tenesmus of acute dysentery.

J. R. C. DAVIS, M. D.

Rushville, Neb., October 5, 1896.

As an anodyne PAPINÈ is preferable to other forms of opium, it being deprived of its narcotic and convulsive elements, and does not lock up the secretions as do other forms of opium.

U. G. SAUNDERS, M. D.

Chestnut, La., November 3, 1896.

I gave PAPINÈ a fair trial with great success. I found that in all cases of colic, irritative fever, improper assimilation of food, about five drops given in a little milk to an infant soothes it at once. In cases of vomiting, caused by improper food, I give to a child of about two years old ten drops in a little water, and repeat the dose one hour after. Almost invariably the vomiting ceases, the child quiets down and sleeps. I consider your PAPINÈ a safe and sure sedative for children.

O. E. BELCOURT, M. D.

Argyle, Minn., January 7, 1898.

I found the PAPINÈ very effective in checking the Summer Diarrhœa of children.

CHAS. HINES, M. D.

Jacksonville, Ore., November 16, 1896.

I find PAPINÈ to be an excellent preparation of opium, having less tendency to produce constipation and decrease to normal secretions, in its uses for affections which call for an opiate. It is pleasantly opposed to all painful conditions.

W. C. BROWN, M. D.

Austin, Ill., October 12, 1896.

---

Many people cannot take the usual preparations of opium on account of the excessive preliminary excitement. To such I exhibit your PAPINÈ with the most excellent results, the stage of excitement being almost always so slight as to escape observation. As an anodyne it is *par excellence*.

JOHN B. SHORE, M. D.

Blue Mound, Mo., January 8, 1896.

---

I can fully indorse your PAPINÈ. Have used it in my practice for the past six months. It is a true anodyne and sedative, there being no bad after-effects. I shall continue to use it in my practice.

H. R. BELL, M. D.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28, 1896.

I use PAPINÈ, combined with simple syrup as the base, as the best opiate to allay irritable coughs.

J. L. EATON, M. D.

Irondale, Mo., December 14, 1895.

I received samples of PAPINÈ and BROMIDIA, and after giving them a thorough trial I am glad to tell you that I am more than pleased with the result, and would not like to practice without them, especially the PAPINÈ. I have tried it in various cases of Typhoid Fever, diseases of children and nervous troubles, and find it one of the best of anodynes without the objectionable features of most of them.

F. J. RAMER, M. D.

Kenton, Tenn., October 15, 1897.

I used the PAPINÈ with an old lady who had a heart trouble and in which I did not want to risk morphine or opium. The result was surprising, for the patient had a good night's sleep with not the least oppression of the heart. PAPINÈ occupies a bottle in my case and goes with me on my rounds.

W. E. RUSSELL, M. D.

Wyatt, Texas, Sept. 24, 1896.

I have been using PAPINE in my practice for some time and am well pleased with the results I get from it. I have been practicing medicine for some forty years and have found nothing that I consider superior to PAPINE in cases where an anodyne is indicated, especially in cases of Neuralgias, Convulsions, After-Pains, and Dysentery among children. As I have received the best results in the above mentioned cases, I can cheerfully recommend it to the medical fraternity.

W. R. HINKLE.

Holland, Ark., Oct. 20, 1896.

---

May 28th, 1897, called to see Mrs. —, in confinement. Patient very small and nervous (20 years old, para). History of "hard time" with previous confinement. Had convulsions once during attack of fever. Labor progressed uneventfully, except that patient showed signs of increasing nervousness till about beginning of third stage of labor, when she became almost maniacal, when I administered chloroform and delivered child. After delivery of placenta and all blood clots, patient complained of excruciating pain (uterine), and uterus

seemed to contract spasmodically, and patient still so nervous that she would almost have spasms at the least noise, even upon being spoken to when looking directly at speaker. I gave

R PAPINE, - - - - -  
BROMIDIA, - - - - - aa ʒj

and repeated in half-drachm doses every hour with results most charming. In a few hours patient was quiet, but did not sleep in about eight hours, and made an uneventful recovery. This is simply one case out of many in which I have used this combination, but shows my good opinion of your drugs.

W. H. BRYAN, M. D.

Prattsburg, Ga., January 12, 1898.

I use your PAPINE for children, where I find it invaluable during teething. I very rarely use an anodyne of any kind, but when I do in children, it is PAPINE. I don't think it constipates or injures the stomach.

G. W. GANN, M. D.

Du Bois, Pa., January 13, 1898.

I am not a practitioner of medicine but of dentistry, and to the dental profession I will say that no dentist should be without your pain-reliever, PAPINE. It is the best remedy I have ever used in giving relief to patients suffering after-pain from having ulcerated teeth extracted. J. E. METCALF, D. D. S.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Oct. 16, 1896.

# PIL. HEMORRHOIDICA.

(GELATINE COATED.)

---

...*FORMULA*...

R { ALOIN (*Pure*).  
EXT. BELLADON. (Gen.) aa  $\frac{1}{4}$  Grain.  
EXT. HYOSCYAM. (*Eng.*)

*DOSE: One Pill Every Night.*

---

The PIL. HEMORRHOIDICA is *unquestionably* the BEST remedy for PILES and HABITUAL CONSTIPATION yet introduced to the notice of the profession. These pills give satisfaction to both prescriber and patient, and have received the *unqualified approval* of every physician who has used them.

---

*PRICE: 25 Cents per Box.*

*Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.*

---

## BATTLE & CO.

CHEMISTS' CORPORATION,

2001 Locust Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

BATTLE & CO.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Have been using your PAPINE  
with splendid results for the pain follow-  
ing extraction of teeth.

FENWICK E. SALISBURY, D. D. S.  
Rockford, Ill., Dec. 28, 1897.